

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING:
QUAKER BARN
1 O Ving Road
WHITCHURCH
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 80030 20957

on behalf of Richard Sarraff



Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA

October 2009

ASC: 1225/WOR/2



Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



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<i>Commissioned by:</i>	John Corbey 34 Horsefair Green Stony Stratford Milton Keynes MK11 1JP		
<i>Client:</i>	Richard Sarraff 1 Oving Road Whitchurch Buckinghamshire HP22 4JF		
<i>Contact name:</i>	John Corbey		

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<i>Primary Author:</i>	Karin Semmelmann	<i>Date:</i>	13 th October 2009
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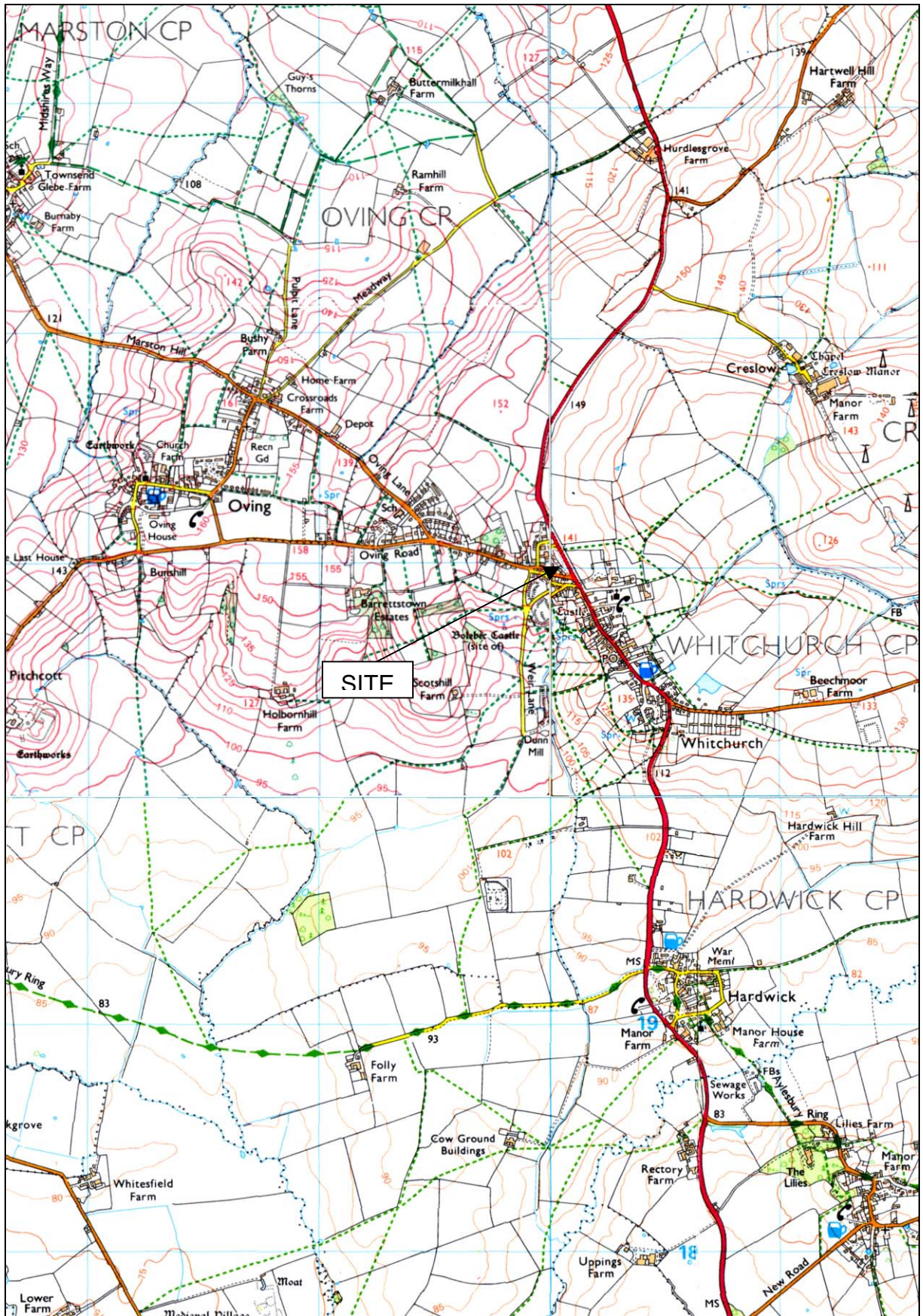


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In October 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording of the Quaker Barn, 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire as a condition of planning permission for its conversion to residential use. The barn is a 3-bay unaisled structure under a clay tile roof. It was built in the late 17th/early 18th century using locally sourced stone and some timber that had previously been used in a domestic setting. The barn appears to have been rebuilt in the late 18th century and the inscription on the northern tiebeam commemorating a wedding in 1794 may provide an indication of when and why.

At that time the barn was owned by Thomas Fowler, a local churchwarden who was also active in the Methodist movement. The wedding was that of his daughter and Quaker Barn may have been a wedding gift or the place for the wedding festivities. He gave the local Methodists his dove house, which lay to the east of the barn in 1808 to be used as a church. His house, now known as Quaker Barn, was then called Normead, a name it retained until at least 1934. Records suggest that the barn has always been associated with Normead farmhouse and was always used as a barn or for storage.

1 Introduction

1.1 In October 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out historic building recording of Quaker Barn, 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by John Corbey on behalf of Richard Sarraff, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Sommelmann 2009), and a brief (Beckley 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Services*. The relevant planning application reference is 07/01095/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This building recording project has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)*, as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

The project was managed by Karin Sommelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 ***The Site***

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale, in the parish and village of Whitchurch and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 80027 20957 (Fig. 1). Quaker Barn is situated to the northeast of Quaker Farmhouse and faces the south side of Oving Road (Fig. 2)

The barn is timber framed with a brick elevation to the north, weatherboarding to the east and brick infill to the west. The southern elevation is brick and stone. It has a tiled roof.

1.5.2 *Proposed Development*

It is proposed to convert the barn to residential use (Fig. 3).

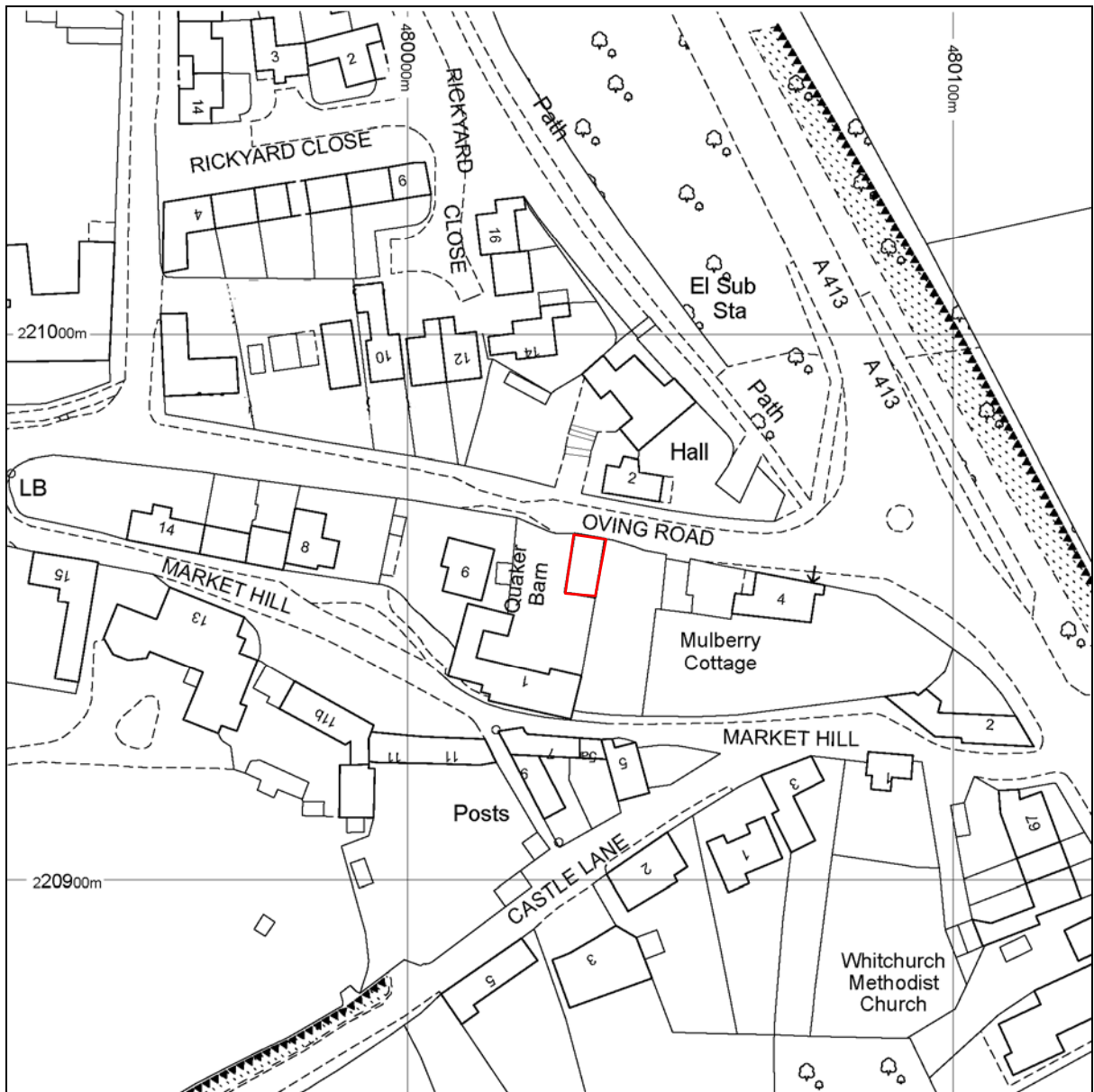


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

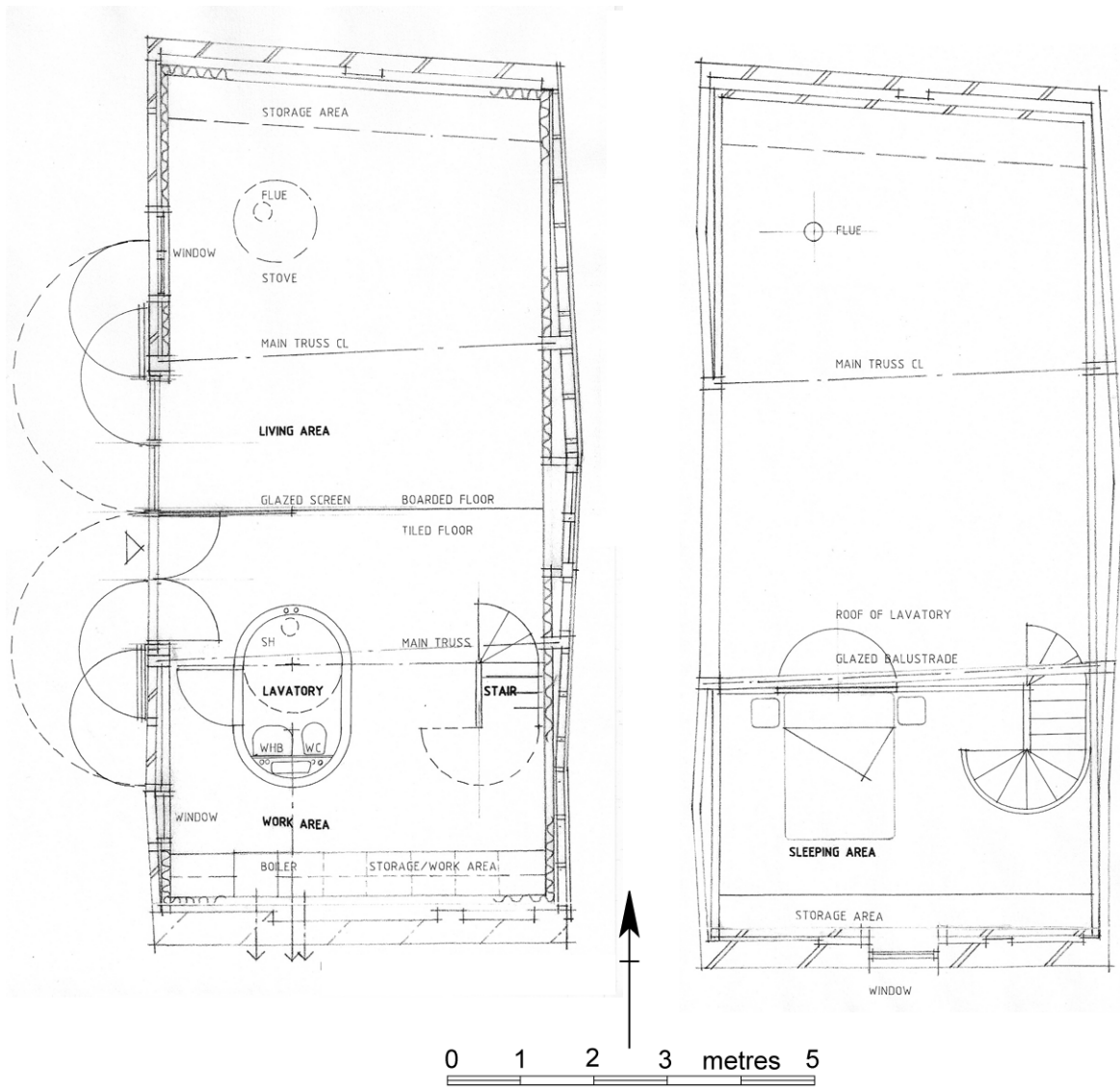


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:100)

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 5), the aims of the building recording were:

- To identify and record any significant features or relationships
- To investigate the chronology, construction, fabric and development of the building
- To produce an annotated ground plan, photographic record and interpretation of the structure
- To identify the construction materials
- To identify the function of the building
- To assess the relationship between the building and its immediate environs
- To determine whether there are any traces of earlier related structures
- To assess the potential for dendrochronological dating of the primary timbers

2.2 *Standards*

The work conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 8), which required:

- A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 3 (EH 2006).

3 Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available historical background to the site and its environs. This section has been compiled with information from the Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies, the Internet and the writers own library.

3.2 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Two brothers held the two manors in Whitchurch before 1066. The two manors were combined and granted to Walter Giffard after the Conquest and held of him by Hugh de Bolebec. The manor, which covered 8 hides, was worth £8 and had 14 villeins, 2 bordars, 8 slaves and meadow for six ploughs (Williams & Martin 2002:405).

The name *Wicherch* suggests there may have been a church by the time the Domesday Survey was compiled, but the present one was not built until the 13th century (VCH online). However, a priest is recorded as early as 1189 (Lipscombe 1847). The 13th century church consisted of a small chancel and a nave. The chancel was rebuilt and the aisles and tower added in the 14th century. The advowson of the church was initially held with the manor, but in 1397 Edward III granted it to Woburn Abbey. After the Dissolution it reverted to the Crown (VCH online).

Bolebec Castle, which lay to the south of Quaker Barn, was a motte and bailey type and is thought to have been constructed during the Anarchy of the early 12th century. The castle survived until the Civil War, when the remains were finally dismantled. The drawbridge at Weir Lane, however, survived until the 18th century (VCH online). The castle was the head of the Buckinghamshire barony of Bolebec, which included lands held in chief by Hugh de Bolebec, such as Amersham, Missenden, Chesham, and those held of Walter Giffard, including Whitchurch itself. In 1235 these lands were held by the Countess of Oxford of the Earl Marshal and later became known as the Honour of Whitchurch. In 1579 the Earl of Oxford alienated Bolebec Castle to his tenant Thomas Dunscombe, possibly as it had by this time become little more than a farm (VCH online).

The Borough of Whitchurch appears to have been short-lived. Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford was granted a weekly market and a three day annual fair to be held at the time of the feast of St John the Evangelist. In 1263 the burgesses were being taxed 40s but by 1331 the burgesses were no longer being taxed differently to other free tenants. Neither fair nor market are mentioned in documents after the 14th century, and it is likely that the demise was the result of the castle no longer being used as a primary residence (VCH online).

3.3 *Post-Medieval/Modern* (1500-Present)

In 1798 a register known as the Posse Comitatus was compiled of all the men between 16 and 60 who could be called to arms. This records in Whitchurch three coopers, two saddlers, a draper, a constable, a dealer in hats, seven sawyers, two millers, four masons, three bakers, four tailors, four carpenters, two cordwainers, two blacksmiths and seventeen farmers (Bates 1999: 54). The main economic bases for the village would appear to have been agriculture and the building trade. The local geology is

diverse with Portland Limestone, Whitchurch Sandstone and clay to be found in or near the village. Portland Limestone lies in the Market Hill area and the Whitchurch Sandstone runs from the castle in the Oving direction (Bucks Earth Heritage Group). Clay was quarried to the southeast of the church in the 19th century and Bushmead Brickyard was still in use until the 1930s (Beckett & Adams 1989: 9).

The medieval focus of the village lay largely to the west of the main road, which linked Aylesbury, Winslow and Buckingham. This was turnpiked in the 18th century resulting in the more linear layout seen today. A number of early post-medieval houses have survived, although mostly heavily restored. Quaker Farmhouse, to the south of Quaker Barn, is listed as being late 16th/early 17th century (Images of England Ref. 42372).

In 1787 the Methodist minister Richard Reece arrived to preach in Whitchurch. Methodism rapidly found favour and patronage in the village. Meetings were initially held in the house registered by a local carpenter, Richard Welch in Church Lane (Bates 1989: 54-5). Ten years later, John Cox made his house available for meetings. Cox was John Toogood's foreman and rented a large house owned by him. Toogood became one of the most influential people associated with the early Methodist church in Whitchurch and yet maintained his relationship with the established church by being churchwarden five times (*ibid*: 56; Holloway 1889: 33). The same is true of Thomas Fowler, who amongst other properties owned Normead, which included what is now known as Quaker Barn. Fowler gave a large dove house and land to the Methodists in 1808. The Chapel Steward recorded the following (Holloway 1889: 34):

Amount of expenses attending the alterations and converting the Dove House, (formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Fowler,) into a Chapel for the use of the Methodists, which he voluntarily gave up for that purpose, in the year 1808. The deficiency of £88 was advanced by John Toogood and George Thorp, who are to receive lawful interest for the same.

Signed Thomas Goodson—Richard Waddy—Joseph Cole—John Goodson—James Durley.

Whitchurch then became the head of the first Methodist Circuit in mid Bucks until 1822 (Bates n.d.: 57).

The Methodist movement appears to have evolved in a unique manner in Whitchurch in that there was little interference from the established church. The most influential Methodists in the village maintained their involvement in the parish church as churchwardens, as well as attending Methodist meetings, even when services began to be held in the converted dove house. In the mid 19th century the Methodist, Primitive Methodist and St John the Evangelist Churches had a similar number of worshippers attending their services. The primitive Methodist Chapel was built in 1841 and three years later a new church was built for the Methodists. It was built on land formerly belonging to Richard Durley who paid for the building, which was largely of stone quarried on his land (Holloway 1889:34).

A school was established in Whitchurch by the Methodists in 1846, which rapidly became too small. It was replaced in 1850 (*ibid*: 36).

The silk and lace industries provided employment in the 19th century and during WWII 250 different types of weapons were manufactured in workshops at The Firs (Holloway 1889: 37; Beckett & Adams 1999: 14).

3.4 ***Quaker Barn***

Little is known of the development of Quaker Barn. Thomas Alderman, whose family also owned the mill, lived in Normead at the turn of the 20th century. It is said that he kept threshing machines and engines in the yard at the back of the house (Beckett & Adams 1999: 63) and it is likely that the barn was used to store grain during his ownership. In 1934 Geoffrey Hawkes executors had Normead put up for sale. The sales particulars state that the barn and adjoining building were being rented out.

3.5 ***Cartographic Evidence***

There is little cartographic material showing the barn in detail. The earliest available map of the village is the Inclosure map of 1771, but the earliest depiction of the barn is on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889, which could not be reproduced to a suitable standard at the Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies. However, the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 shows that the barn had not been altered by then (Fig. 4). The open fronted building to the south of the barn appears to have survived until at least 1950 (Fig. 5), but by this had been demolished by 1980.

3.6 ***Listed Building Description***

Barn. Dated 1794 on beam. Timber frame with whitewashed brick infill to west, weatherboard cladding to east, and gable to road mostly rebuilt in brick. Rubble stone plinth, old tile roof. 3bays. Central waggon entry, 2-light casement to left Raking queen post trusses with braced tie beams. Included for group value.

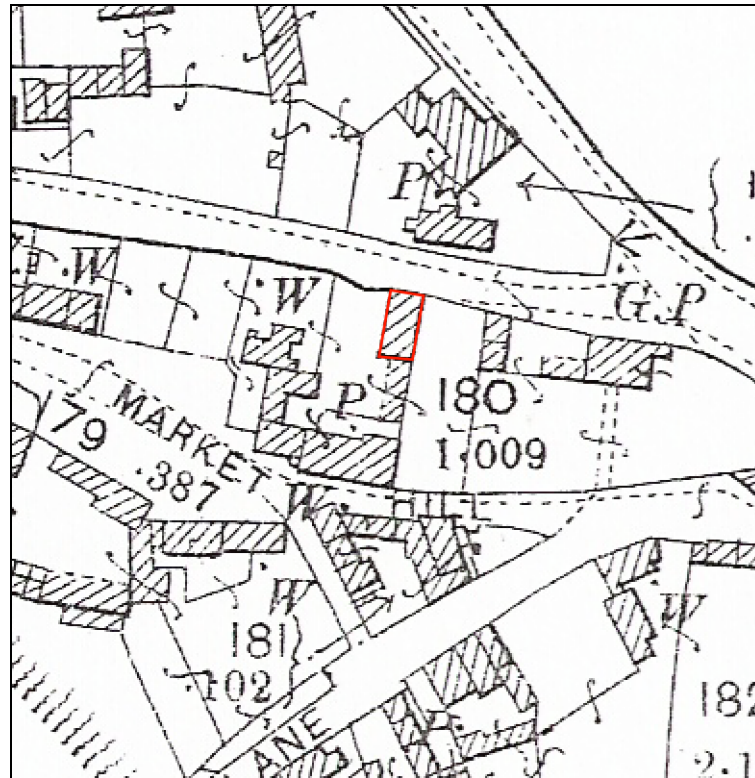


Figure 4: 1899 Ordnance Survey map (scale 12½" to 1 mile)

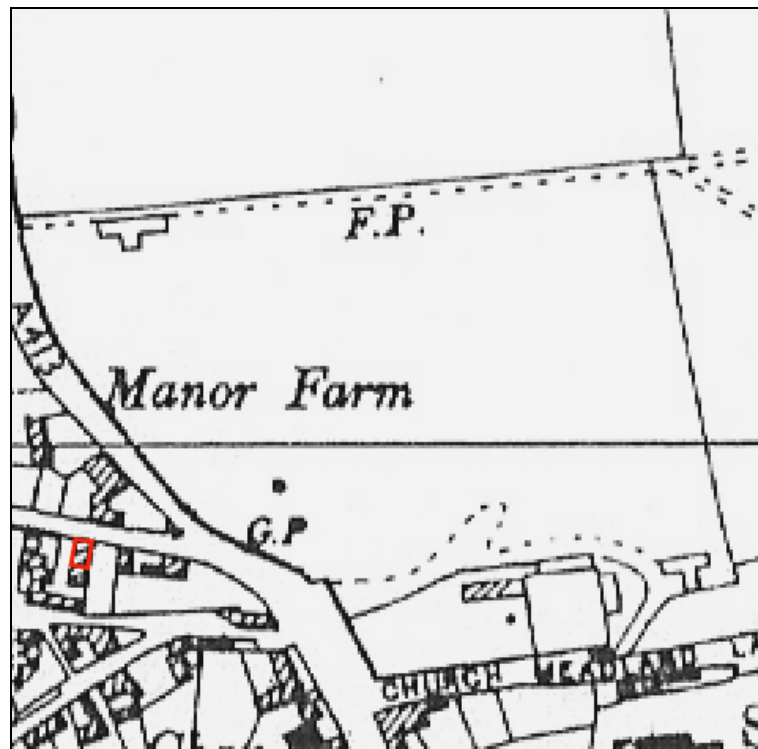


Figure 5: 1958 Ordnance Survey map (not to scale)

4 Description

4.1 *General*

The barn is an unaisled, 3-bay structure under a pitched clay tiled roof. It measures 11.37 x 5.50 x 6.19m high. The pitch (*c.*48 degrees) suggests that the roof was once thatched. The east and west walls are timber framed with brick infill, the north wall is largely brick built and the south wall is stone and brick. These are discussed in more detail below.

4.2 *North elevation* (Figs. 6 & 8, Plates 1,2)

Apart from some timberwork above the wall plate, this elevation is almost entirely brick built. The brick infill is earlier than the wall below the timberwork, which is set in a Flemish Bond. The timber horns have been left exposed.

Internally there is a brick pillar in the centre of the wall and bonding timbers at two levels on either side of the pillar. Bonding timbers were commonly used in the 18th and early 19th century, which could indicate a date for the construction of this wall. The east wall is clamped to the north wall by modern ties. These supplement the earlier iron ties that clamp the wall plates and tie beam. Below the ridge are four cruciform air vents. The wall rests on a stone base, which can only be seen on the outside.

4.2 *South elevation* (Fig. 8, Plates 3-7)

The lower part of this wall is made of stone and the upper part of thin, dark red bricks. The bricks measure between 18 and 33cm in length but are all roughly 10cm high. They appear to be of the size commonly used in the late medieval/early post-medieval period. They have been set in a lime mortar.

The internal elevation has been heavily mortared to a height of 1.62m and between this and the unmortared wall above is a broken line of tiles. Most of the stone is the local Portland Limestone, but there are some pieces of Whitchurch Sandstone intermixed in the lower part of the wall. It is possible that the tiles were inserted to provide a barrier between the lime and sandstones as they should not be mixed within the same wall. The mortar used to bond the upper part of the internal wall is also lime based.

The external aspect of the south wall is of roughly ashlar Portland Limestone. This has recently been heavily repointed with cement mortar.

4.3 *West elevation* (Figs. 7-8, Plates 8-12, 18-19)

The west wall appears to have been largely rebuilt and the brick infill has been repointed using cement mortar in recent times. The bricks used to infill the timber frame are of various sizes, colours and fabrics. Most are hand made and many have horizontal skintlings, which suggest that they were made after the latter part of the 18th century. The external elevation has been painted white.

Bay 1 has a 2-light window set into modern brickwork. The studs to either side of the window have been re-used and have opposing mortices some 7-9cm long and centrally located staves for wattle and daub. There are bonding timbers to the north of the window and a diagonal brace to the south. The vertical post, which is located to the north of the window, is considerably more robust than the other timbers in the wall. It is approximately 21cm wide and is supported by a brick pillar, which measures 23cm wide x 50cm high. A small section of stone walling has survived on either side of the post, as have sections of the wall plate.

Bay 2 is largely taken up by the doors. The barn doors are boarded ledged and braced and the single door is a plank and batten type.

The southern end of the wall (Bay 3) has a considerable bow, and is currently being propped on the outside. The supporting dwarf wall has not survived in much of this elevation except for in this particular bay. It is mainly stone built, but a section has been rebuilt in brick at the northern end of the bay. The timbers have a lesser scantling than in the east wall and are likely to have been constructed at a later date. The vertical post and midrail have modern timbers attached to them in an attempt to stabilise the wall. However, the vertical post is not anchored to the ground and stabilisation is still an issue. Modern ties have also been added to the stud north of the vertical post and the post below the midrail. The southern wallplate and tiebeam were clamped in an earlier building programme using iron ties. Some timbers have been re-used; the stud to the south of the vertical post is studded with nails and the mid rail has a number of empty mortices.

4.4 *East elevation* (Figs. 7-8, Plates 13-17)

The east wall appears to be earlier than that in the west wall in that the timbers are more robust and the supporting dwarf wall is largely intact. Some rebuilding appears to have taken place; the wall plate has been supplemented by another timber above, which necessitated the use of the reversed assembly method for the trusses. Other repair/alteration works are evident in the splicing of both jowlposts and the insertion of iron and modern steel ties on numerous timbers.

The supporting dwarf wall is mainly brick built with sections of limestone mainly in Bays 1 and 3. The timber frame is weatherboarded.

The supporting dwarf wall in Bay 1 is largely covered in mortar. The hollow chamfer moulding on the stud to the centre right suggests that this has been re-used from a domestic setting. A similar moulded timber has been set into Bay 2.

Bay 2 has a large 2-light multi-paned casement window. The frame, which cuts the southern brace and is therefore a later insertion, is painted white. There is a simple scarf joint in the wallplate, a style that was superseded by more robust joints as early as the 13th century. In this instance the scarf joint is likely to indicate the quality of the workmanship rather than a date, as much of the carpentry in the walls at least is rather rudimentary.

The dwarf wall in Bay 3 is mainly brick built to the north and stone set in yellow cement mortar to the south. The southernmost stud is extremely curved and tied to the

south wall by two modern steel ties. The timbers in the northern half of the frame have been replaced, possibly done at the same time as the wall plate was being heightened.

4.5 **Roof** (Plates 20-22)

The barn has a clasped purlin roof with raking queen posts and roughly cambered tie beams. Both purlins have a delicate chamfer, which is unusual in a building of this size and function. Another unusual feature is the ogee moulding of the jowl posts. Carpenters assembly marks can be seen on the door side of both tiebeams. The west brace of each tiebeam is marked II and the east brace I. Of particular interest is the inscription on the northern tiebeam. The initials TF are carved between a pair of lozenges and underneath are the initials RS and BWF between July ye and 9 1794. TF is clearly Thomas Fowler who owned the house and barn at the time and it can be assumed that the inscription celebrates his daughter's marriage.

The southernmost tiebeam is considerably smaller than the other two and is not supported by primary vertical posts. It is clamped at both ends.

The roof has clearly been rebuilt and has the peculiarity of displaying the reversed assembly method in the eastern trusses and the normal assembly on the western side. This is entirely due to the discrepancy in height of the two walls, which has been rectified by adding timbers between the wallplate and the tiebeam on the eastern side. Additional timbers have supplemented some of the rafters, and others have been replaced. Tiles have replaced the thatch and there is very new roofing felt in place. The trusses are primarily of oak. Elm and softwoods have also been used in the frame and as subsidiary timbers.



Plate 1: North elevation



Plate 2: North wall



Plate 3: South elevation



Plate 4: South wall



Plate 5: Ashlared Portland Limestone detail



Plate 6: Interior stone work detail



Plate 7: Mortared Whitchurch Sandstone



Plate 8: West elevation



Plate 9: West wall: Bay 1

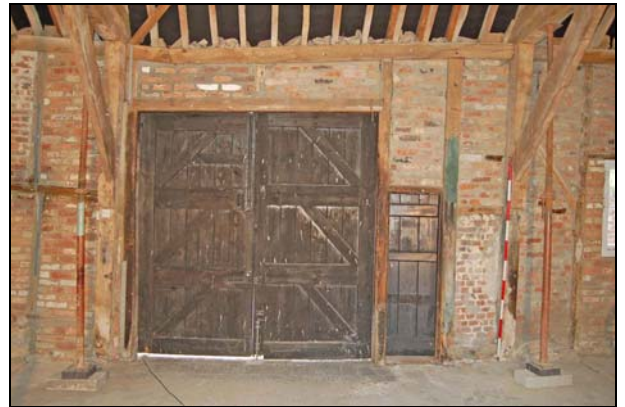


Plate 10: West wall: Bay 2



Plate 11: West wall: Bay 3



Plate 12: Re-used joist



Plate 13: East elevation



Plate 14: East wall: Bay 3



Plate 15: East wall: Bay 2



Plate 16: East wall: Bay 1



Plate 17: Hollow chamfer moulding on stud



Plate 18: Moulded jowlpost



Plate 19: Detail of oak brace



Plate 20: Simple splayed scarf joint



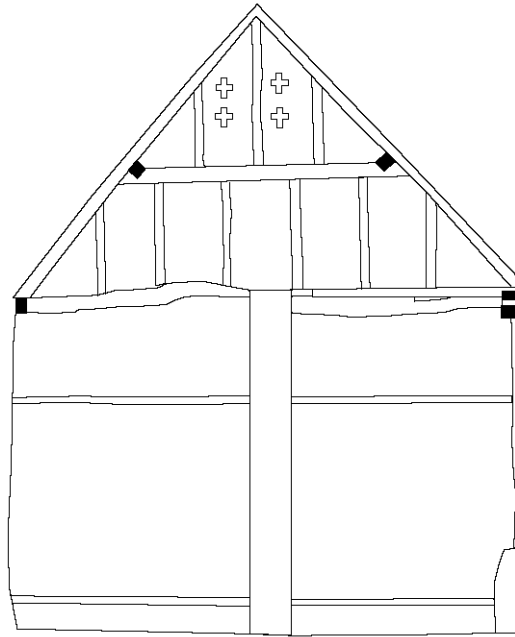
Plate 21: Roof detail



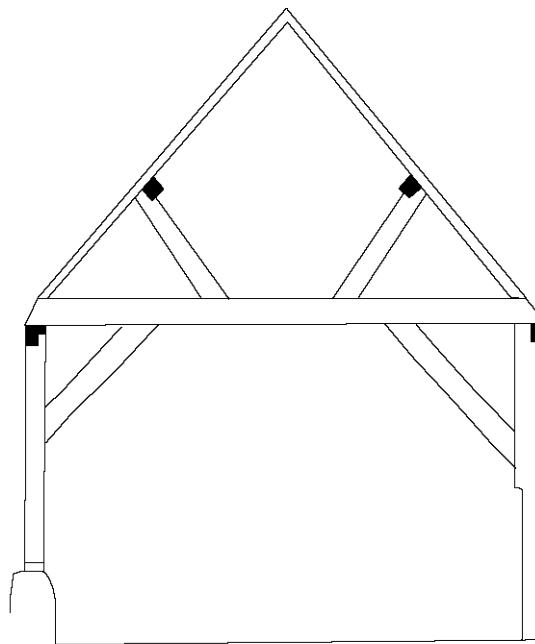
Plate 22: Iron tie & new rafters



Plate 23: Inscription on northern tiebeam



North wall



Representative section facing south



Figure 6: North wall & Section (*scale: 1: 75*)

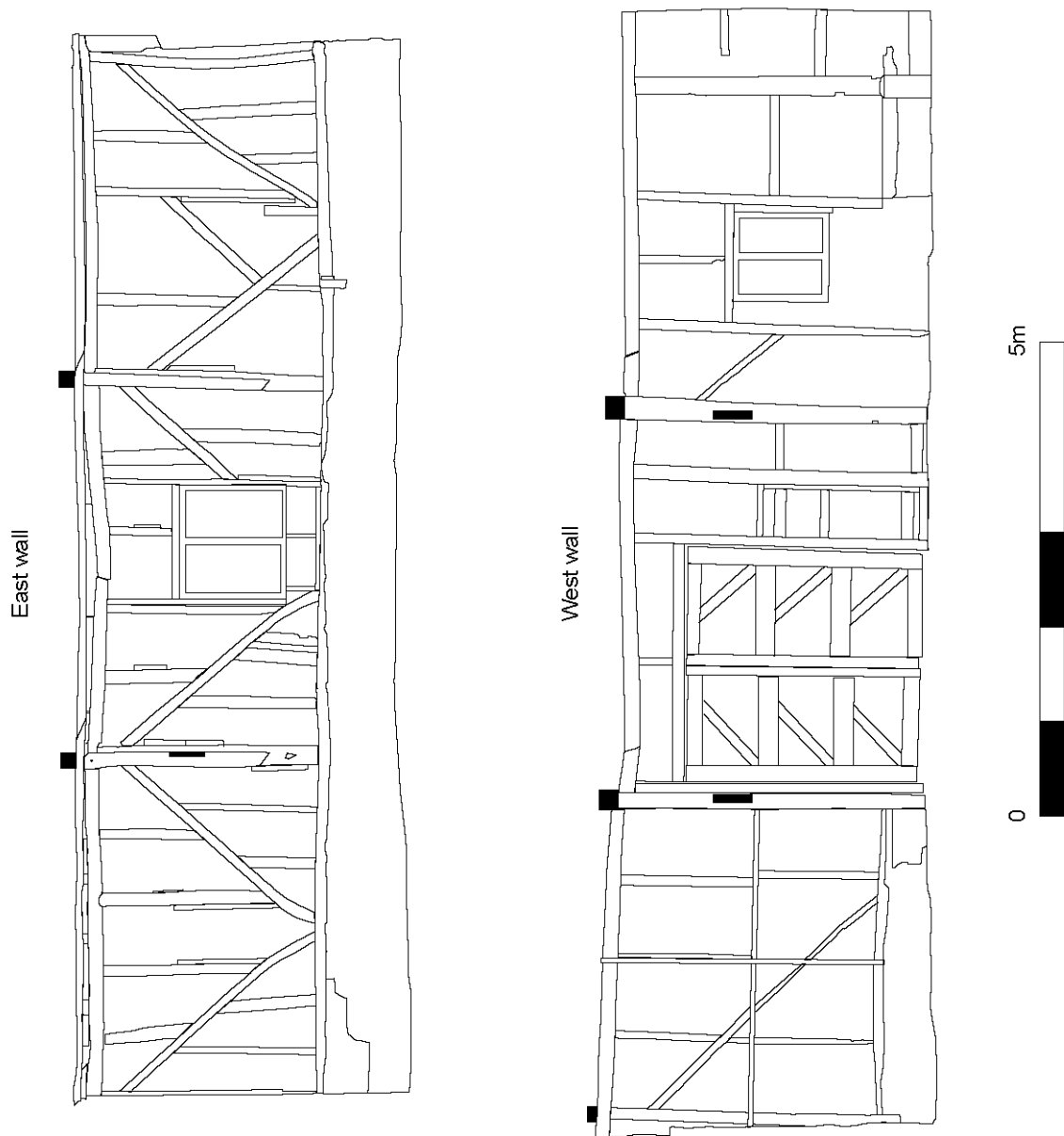
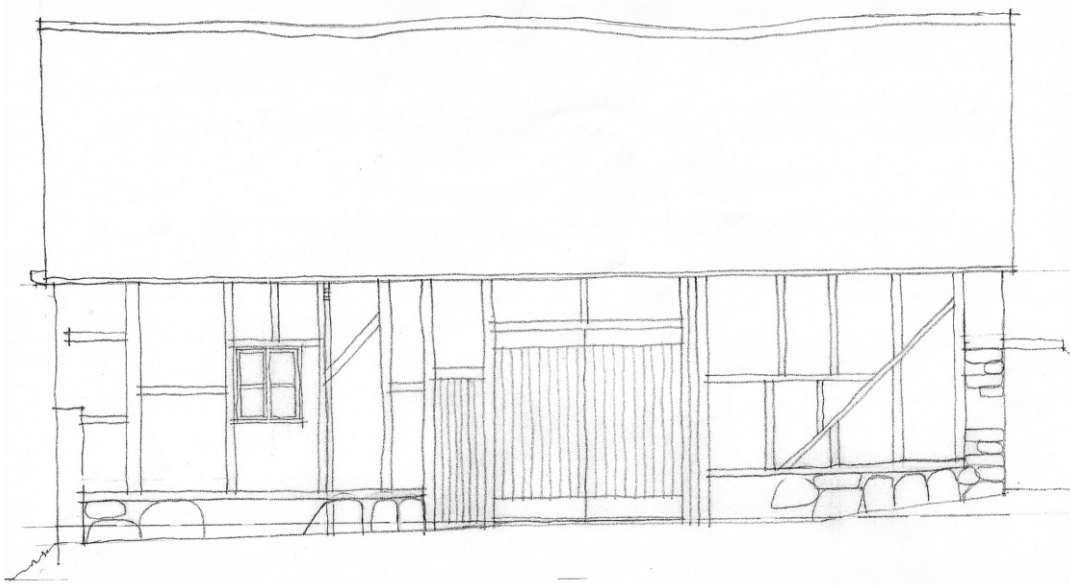
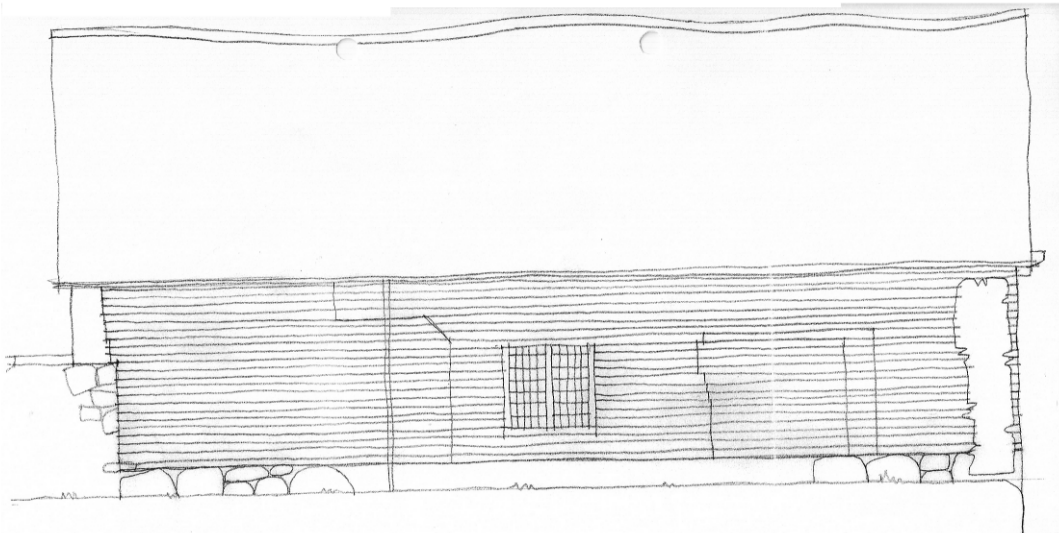


Figure 7: East and west walls (*scale: 1: 75*)

West elevation



East Elevation



North elevation

South elevation

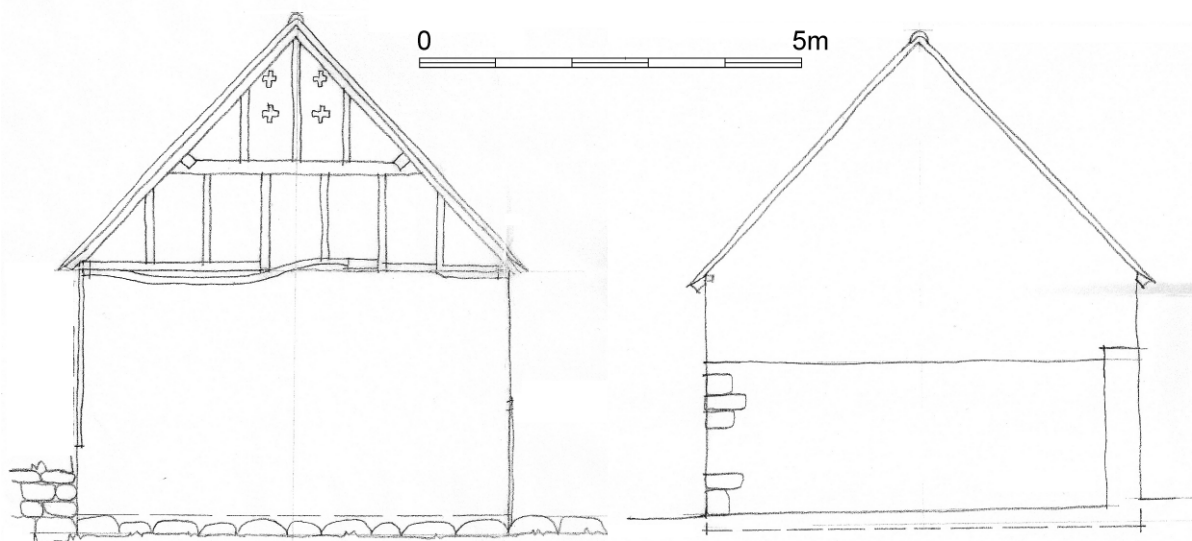


Figure 8: External elevations (scale: 1: 100)

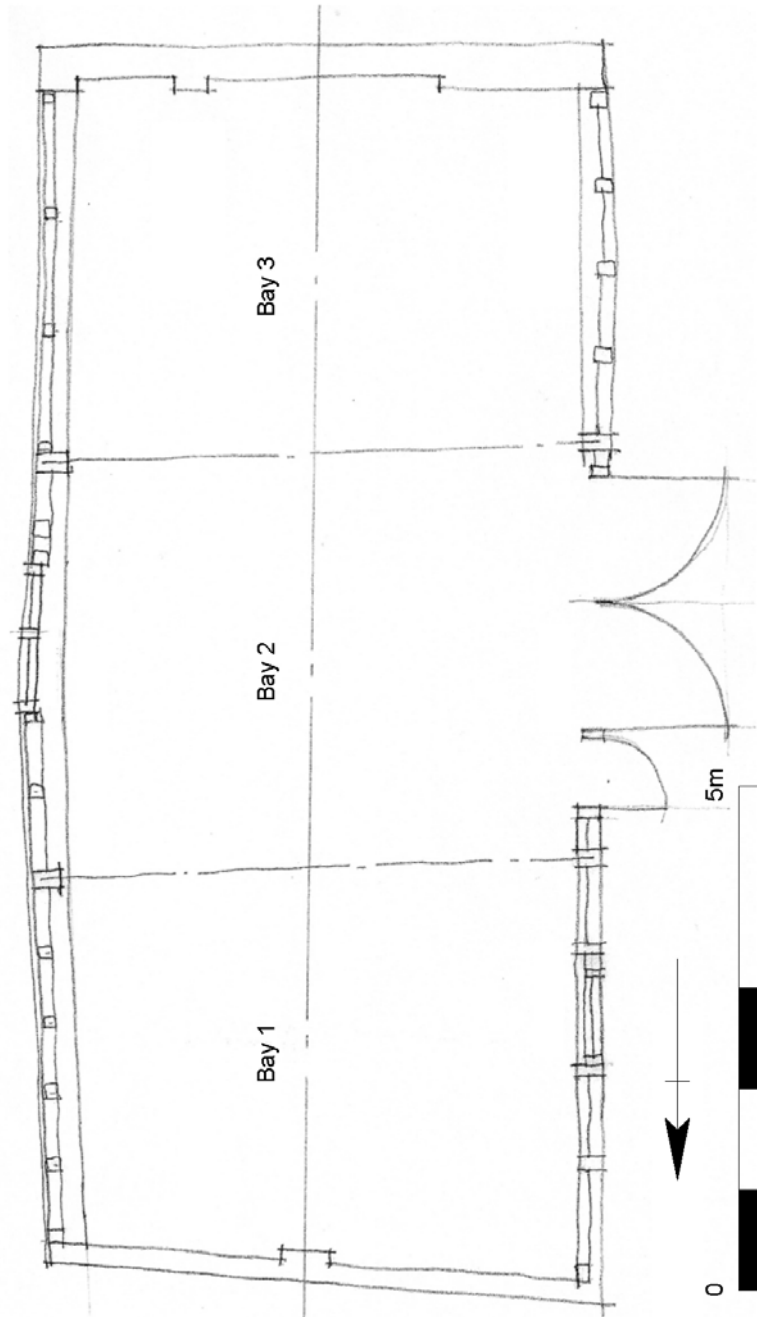


Figure 9: Ground plan (scale: 1: 75)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The barn is constructed of an interesting mixture of building materials and construction techniques giving rise to some inherent structural difficulties. The most notable is the discrepancy in the east and west wall heights requiring different assembly methods of the trusses.
- 5.2 The primary bracing evident in the timber framing suggests that the barn was built no earlier than the late 17th/early 18th century, which is supported by the raking queen posts, the reduced purlins and the fairly extensive use of oak. The scantlings in the west wall and the use of bonding timbers are indicative of 18th century building work.
- 5.3 The brick in the west and north walls does not appear to have come from a single original source as different types of fabric are evident. The horizontal skintlings on many of the bricks indicate a date no earlier than the last quarter of the 18th century, which may indicate a major rebuilding of the barn. The brickwork in the south elevation is earlier and originated from a single brick kiln. As similar bricks are evident elsewhere in the village, it is possible that these were manufactured locally.
- 5.4 The Portland Limestone and Whitchurch Sandstone were also sourced locally and both beds are present in the immediate vicinity of the barn. Although the local stone was used in sufficient quantity in the village, particularly for the church, no quarries were seen on the Ordnance Survey maps available for study.
- 5.5 The significant features inside the barn are the moulded jowls on the vertical posts, the delicate chamfer on the purlins, the re-used timbers in the east and west walls and the inscription on the northern tiebeam. The moulded jowlposts, the studs with the hollow chamfer moulding and the re-used joist with stave holes for wattle and daub are likely to have been come from a 16th century house. The purlins, however, were chamfered specifically for their present setting as the run out stops testify.
- 5.6 Most intriguing is the inscription dated 9th July 1794. Although it has been taken to indicate the date of construction, it appears to celebrate the marriage of an RS with a BWF on that day. BWF is almost certainly a daughter of Thomas Fowler, who owned the house at the time and whose initials are at the top of the inscription. Although an inscription on one of the church bells tells us that he was also churchwarden in that year, the parish records fail to note a wedding in the Fowler family in that year. It is possible that the parish records are incomplete, but it is also possible that the wedding took place in the bridegroom's parish church.
- 5.7 The inscription, combined with the bonding timbers and 18th century brick infill allow the possibility that the barn was renovated by Thomas Fowler in the 1790s, in celebration of his daughter's wedding. Whether the wedding was actually celebrated in the barn or whether the barn (and the farmhouse?) were a wedding gift cannot be ascertained, but are certainly possibilities.

- 5.8 A few years later Thomas Fowler gave the Dove House, which lay to the east of Quaker Barn, to the Methodists to be converted to church use in 1808. The barn appears to have been used as such until *c.*1934.
- 5.9 Recent alterations include the window in the west wall, the concrete floor, electric lighting and structural ties. The supporting dwarf wall has also seen some repairs, as have some of the jowl posts.
- 5.10 The association of Quaker Barn with the Nonconformist movement in Buckinghamshire is not as significant as the name would imply. The farmhouse with which the barn was associated was known as Normead until at least 1934. Its connection with the Methodists, as opposed to the Quaker movement, is through Thomas Fowler, who was both a churchwarden in the parish church and an active member of the local Methodist community. Whitchurch was unusual in that the two churches worked in harmony for many years, with two of the leading Methodist supporters, Fowler and Toogood, also acting as churchwardens. When Fowler gave the Methodists his dove house to use as their own place of worship, he enabled them to increase their influence in village development over the years, not least of which by providing a formal education in a purpose built school.
- 5.11 The research for this project was not able to find when the barn was named Quaker Barn. The house, although listed as Quaker Farmhouse, is also known locally as Quaker Barn. Intriguing, as it is neither a barn nor associated with the Quakers.
- 5.12 No traces of an earlier structure were visible on the site of the present barn, but as mentioned above traces of earlier building material were evident within the barn itself. Although all the timbers have been worked and no bark was evident during the survey, some, such as the tiebeams and jowlposts, may provide sufficient tree rings for dendro-dating.

6 Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by John Corbey on behalf of Richard Sarraff. The writer is grateful to John Corbey, Richard and Amanda Sarraff for their assistance. The project was monitored by Ruth Beckley on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the staff at the Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Karin Semmelmann and Calli Rouse, BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Karin Semmelmann, and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Report
4. Historical & Survey notes
5. Architect's survey drawings
6. List of photographs
7. B/W prints
8. B/W negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bucks County Museum.

8 References

Standards & Specifications

- Beckley, R. 2009 *Brief for an Archaeological Building Recording at 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
- EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Semmelmann, K. 2009 *Project Design for an Archaeological Building Recording at 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch*.ASC

Books and Historical Sources:

- Bates, E.R. n.d. *The Rise of Methodism in the Vale of Aylesbury 1772-1792* No publication details
- Beckett, I. & Adams, R. 1989 *Whitchurch in Camera* Quotes Limited, (Buckingham)
- Bucks Earth Heritage Group *Walk around Whitchurch: From its geological to historical past*
http://www.bucksgeology.org.uk/pdf_files/Walk2_Whitchurch.pdf
- Foulger, M. *A Whitchurch Diary* Vols. 1-6 Whitchurch & Creslow Community Association.
- Holloway, J. 1889 *The History of Whitchurch*
<http://www.bucksinfo.net/whitchurch/assets/other/history-of-whitch/>
- Lipscombe, G. 1847 *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham* J & W Robins (London)
- Wilson, G.W. 1909 *Chronicles of Whitchurch, Bucks*
<http://www.bucksinfo.net/whitchurch/assets/other/history-of-whitch/>
- Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. 2002 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* Harmondsworth: Penguin
- Victoria County History 1925 '*Parishes: Whitchurch*', *A History of the County of Buckingham* Volume 3, pp. 442-449.
<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42596&strquery=whitchurch>

Historical Documents

Nomead Sales Particulars 1934
Methodist Church Circuit Records 1793-1854
Whitchurch Parish Registers

D/WIG/2/3/75
NM 100/9/3

Maps

1771 Plan of Whitchurch
1772 Inclosure Award
1889 Ordnance Survey Map
1899 Ordnance Survey Map 25" to 1 mile
1958 Ordnance Survey Map 6" to 1 mile

L/R 144b
PR/230/26/1
XXIII.11
XXIII.11
SP 82 SW

Pictorial Sources

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/dlanorsmada/sets/72157615750125497/detail/?page=6>

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

SITE NO/CODE: 1225/WOR			Site Name: Quaker Barn, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	X	X	West elevation
2	X	X	South elevation
3	X	X	East elevation
4	X	X	North elevation
5	X	X	The Old Schoolhouse
6	X	X	Quaker Farmhouse
7	X	X	North wall
8	X	X	North wall
9	X	X	North wall
10	X	X	West wall: Bay 1
11	X	X	East wall: Bay 1
12	X	X	West wall: Bay 2
13	X	X	East wall: Bay 2
14	X	X	South wall
15	X	X	West wall: Bay 3
16	X	X	East wall: Bay 3
17	X	X	Southern truss
18	X	X	Northern truss detail
19	X	X	Joint in southern wall plate
20	X	X	Iron tie in northeast corner
21	X	X	Moulded stud in Bay 1
22	X	X	Re-used joist in Bay 1
23	X	X	Jowlpost detail
24	X		Southern truss detail showing wood grain
25	X		Southern truss detail showing wood grain
26	X		Moulded stud Bay 2
27	X		Detail of rafters in Bay 2, east
28	X	X	Roof, Bay 2 east
29	X		Portland Limestone as used in external aspect of south wall
30	X		Mortared Whitchurch Sandstone
31	X		Detail of internal south wall

A CDROM containing copies of all the digital photos listed above is included in the back cover of this report

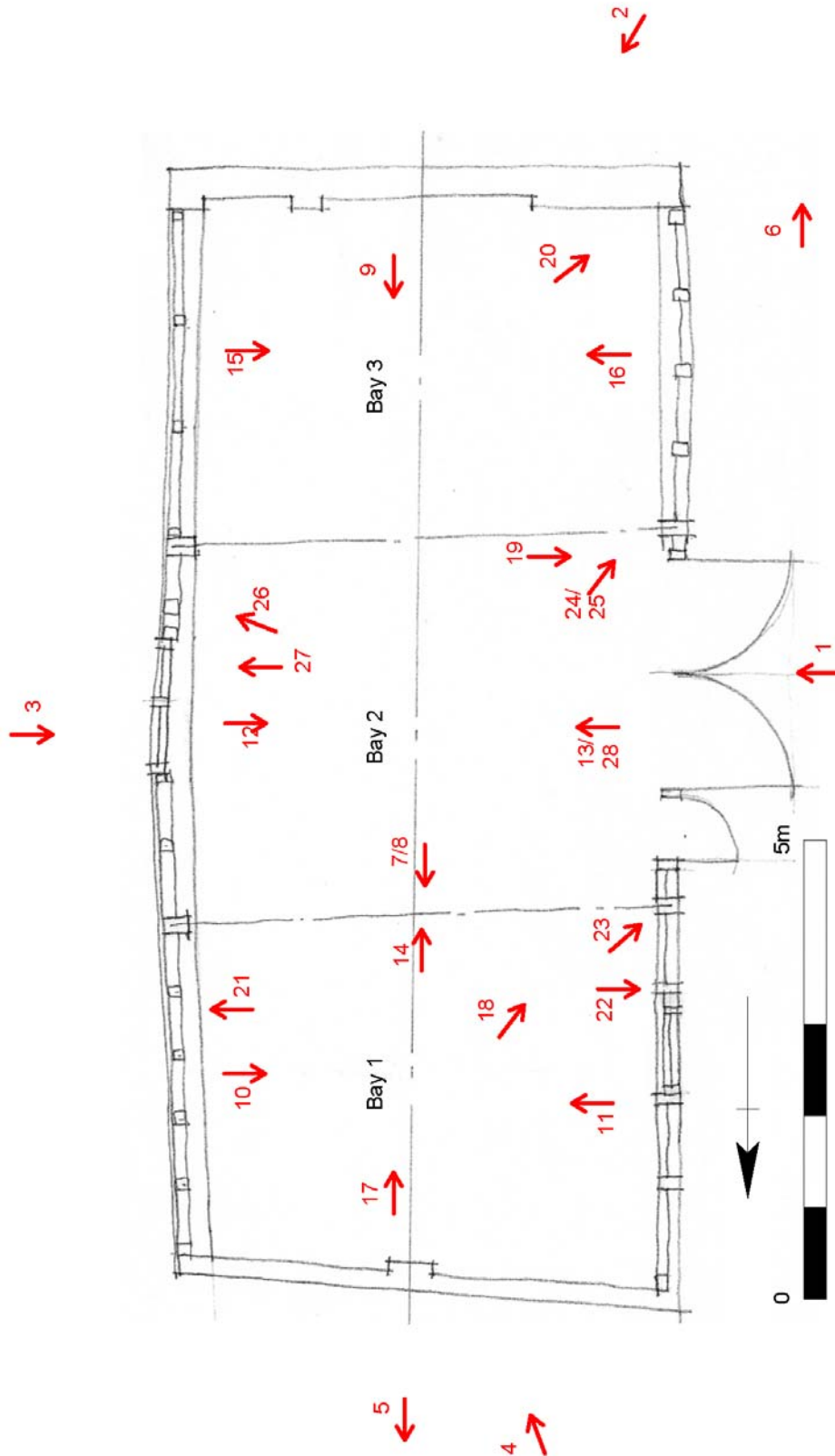


Figure 10: Photo plan

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Quaker Barn, 1 Oving Rod, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	<p>In October 2009 <i>Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd</i> (ASC) carried out historic building recording of Quaker Barn, 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire as a condition of planning permission for development involving buildings on the site. The barn is a 3-bay unaisled structure under a clay tile roof. It was built in the late 17th/early 18th century using locally sourced stone and timber that had previously been used in a domestic setting. The barn appears to have been rebuilt in the late 18th century and the inscription on the northern tiebeam commemorating a wedding in 1794 may provide an indication of when and why.</p> <p>At that time the barn was owned by Thomas Fowler, a local churchwarden who was also active in the Methodist movement. He gave the local Methodists his dove house, which lay to the east of the barn in 1808 to be used as a church. His house, now known as Quaker Barn, was then called Normead, a name it retained until at least 1934. Records suggest that the barn has always been associated with Normead farmhouse and was always used as a N/Abarn or for storage.</p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Historic building recording		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Grade II Listed	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	IoE Ref. 42373
Current land use:	Storage	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	Building	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	N/A		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 80030 20957
District:	Aylesbury Vale	Parish:	Whitchurch
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Quaker Barn, 1 Oving Rod, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire, HP22 4JF		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	N/A	Height OD: (metres)	N/A
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	R. Beckley	Project design originator:	K. Semmelmann
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	K. Semmelmann
Sponsor / funding body:	R. Sarraff		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	1 st October 2009	End date:	1 st October 2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	N/a	None	
Paper:	Bucks County Museum	Architects drawings, survey sketches and notes, photos etc	
Digital:	Bucks County Museum	1 CD	

BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Historic Building Recording: Quaker Barn 1 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1225/WOR/2		
Author(s):	Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA		
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